Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864. NUMBER 260.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ILLINOIS COPPERHEAD INSURRECTION.

IMPORTANT AND EXCITING FROM MATTOON.

Threatened Assault on the Place and Rescue of Prisoners.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILING IN COLES COUNTY.

Strong Measures Prepared by the Military Authorities.

THE WISCONSIN UNION CONVENTION.

The Badger State for Abraham Lincoln.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO AND PADUCAH.

THE MOVEMENTS OF FORREST IN KENTUCKY.

Exciting and Contradictory Rumors.

RUMORED INVASION OF KENTUCKY BY BUCKNER.

FROM ST. PAUL—IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.

THE GOLD MARKET YESTERDAY.

THE ILLINOIS COPPERHEAD EMEUTE.

Highly Important Intelligence from Mattoon.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, Coles Co., Ill., March 30, 1864.

The aspect at present writing fully justifies the dispatch sent you yesterday. The excitement is hushed increased, and rumored to this vicinity from the fact that the dispersion and capture by the military at Charleston and Paris have been brought here, and are held under strong guard. Quiet might remove your fears if you will pay both places a visit. At any time to-day a score of persons were willing to swear he had invaded our State with 30,000 cavalry, besides the 20,000 Sibley or Price forces of artillery. It is very difficult to arrive at the truth, among so many excited persons.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—About 150 of Forrest's rebel forces crossed the Cumberland, at Eddyville yesterday. An officer direct from Eastern Kentucky reports a large force of rebels concentrating at Pound Gap, near Buckner. He says the rebels collected five days rations and forage, and that thinks an extensive raid will be made into the heart of Kentucky. The rebel forces which evacuated Bell's Gap several days since, moved North, it is presumed either to join Longstreet in Virginia, or to effect a junction with Buckner at Pound Gap.

FROM MADISON.

Legislative Matters—The Republican State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., March 30.

In assembly to-day a bill was passed to amend the charter of the Fond Du Lac and Marshpel Railroad. The railroad warehouse bill, which requires railroads to deliver freight to any warehouse property located there at the forwarder desires it to, was referred to a third reading.

The Senate adjourned at 11½ o'clock, in order to grant the hall to the Union State Convention.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was adopted favoring the Northwestern Ship Canal Convention at Dubuque, proposed by the Legislature of Iowa.

Memorials to Congress were passed relative to the Stock Raising Farm in Oshkosh, and to procure the entrance from Fox river into Green Bay.

Bills passed: To provide sinking fund to pay funded mortgages on Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad; to amend the charter of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company.

The Union Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by Horace Rublee, Chairman of the Union State Convention. Hon. C. C. Sholes was chosen temporary Chairman, and W. C. Webb temporary Secretary. A committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed, on credentials, when it had fled through the bloody battle of Shiloh, where he received a serious wound, saddling him for field service. This was the cause of his being assigned to the command of the post at Paducah.

When the Rebeldom passed Mayfield, the air was nothing of guerillas. All appeared quiet about that vicinity. His probable that the report by the Rebels that Forrest was there was a mistake.

The wildest and most absurd rumors continually prevail, respecting Forrest and his movements, and no little apprehension has been entertained both in Cairo and Mound City lest he should pay both places a visit. At any time to-day a score of persons were willing to swear he had invaded our State with 30,000 cavalry, besides the 20,000 Sibley or Price forces of artillery. It is very difficult to arrive at the truth, among so many excited persons.

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FROM SPRINGFIELD.

State Military Resolutions.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30, 1864.

By direction of the President, Col. E. Clark, 50th regiment Illinois volunteers, has been dishonorably discharged from the service with the loss of all pay and allowances, for gross immorality.

Lieut. Edwin H. Mason, 54th Illinois volunteers, has been detailed for duty on Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. G. A. Smith.

The following, Recruiting Officers, W. W. Wedden, 130th Illinois volunteers, has been revoked, and he has been restored to his command.

The recruits for the 1st regiment of cavalry, Colonel's Rangers, and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery will leave Camp Butler this morning for Knoxville, Tenn.

The recruits now at Camp Yates for the veteran 39th regiment, will leave to-day to join the regiment at Ottawa.

The recruits for Waterhouse's Battery, will leave Camp Butler to-day for Vicksburg.

Aaron Beam, lately in the employ of Lieut. charged with aiding and assisting a deserter to escape, was brought before Justice Adams, United States Commissioner, yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance.

Eighty-five new recruits arrived in this city yesterday, and reported themselves at the headquarters of Gen. Wright.

Gen. Heintzelman has also been requested to send 350 troops from Indianapolis. This indicates that the trouble in that section is of a serious character.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The decorations of Treasury in the Wards and Chestnut Streets during the tax on distilled spirits have been completed, and the privilege of all persons to pass through the rooms is restored. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Collectors of Internal Revenue, in which he instructs them that no tax of any kind will be collected on the withdrawal of spirits from the Government warehouses for export, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1863, and that no tax will be collected on spirits withdrawn for export, which have been destroyed by accident, or lost by the vessel in which they were exported.

Mr. Van Wyck, Bellinghurst, Dawson, Hood, Starkie and Helsey, were appointed the committee on permanent organization.

Messrs. W. J. Smith, Wells, Hughes, Wadsworth McPhil and Hamlin, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

Adjourned to 4 p. m.

The Union Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. After calling and counting the roster of the Committee on Credentials, Ex-Governor Salomon was elected President of the Convention. He made a few brief but eloquent remarks on the duties and responsibilities of the hour, and the proceedings would be characterized by the same feeling of unanimity as manifested by Union people throughout the State and Union.

One Vice-President for each Congressional District was chosen. W. C. Webb and Frank Starkey were elected Secretaries.

The Convention proceeded to choose Electors and Delegates to the National Convention at large, on the principle of distributing them as each Congressional District have one or the other.

Ex-Gov. Salomon, J. P. Smith and Matt. H. Carpenter were elected Electors at large.

Questions were raised as to whether they were for Lincoln. Governor Salomon made an eloquent speech, saying that although he was not in favor of his re-election, he now heartily coincided with the feelings of the masses in all loyal States in favor of continuing him to office another term. [Applause.]

Mr. Smith declared himself in favor of giving rebels four years more of Lincoln's Administration.

Mr. Carpenter, of Dane, was urged in behalf of the Loyal Democracy, and it was asserted that he favored Lincoln's re-election.

It was objected. He refused to identify himself with the Union organization at last fall.

The ballot was as follows:

Votes cast, 269.

Necessary, ... 135

Carpenter, ... 135

Smith, ... 134

Mr. Salomon expressed doubts, and requested to withdraw from the nomination of the people at Baltimore.

Ex-Gov. Randall, of the 3d district, Stoddard Judd, of the 4th district, and Angus Cameron, of the 6th district, were nominated delegates at large by acclamation.

Mr. Field, of the 3d district, and H. L. Blood, of the 5th district, were unanimously nominated electors at large.

An attack is expected to-night at this place, the Confederate forces having designs to release the prisoners, 35 of whom are confined here.

Col. Oakes, Assistant P. M. General, with Capt. Montgomery, his A. A. General, has arrived and taken charge to insure the safety of the place in case of an attack.

The 41st Ill., Col. Bugh, has been ordered here from Indianapolis.

One company of the veteran reserve corps, from Paris, Ill., is at Charleston under command of Lieut. Baker.

Gen. Heintzelman, is expected here this evening.

Sheriff O'Hair has been joined at his rendezvous by his brother, the Sheriff of Edgar county, leading a band of desperadoes.

A spy sent out by the insurgents was captured at 4 o'clock this p. m. He confesses that there are large bands at the two places above named, but refuses to give further information.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Post.]

MATTOON, Ill., March 30.—The Colonel and Surgeon were standing near the Court House door, conversing with citizens, when the ball struck, entering his body in his back, between his shoulders, ranging downward, and coming out at the abdomen, passing through the surgeon's left thigh, a distance, reached the Court House door, when he was again shot through the breast. At this time bullets were flying at the Colonel, who then and subsequently was shot at, and now shows seven bullet holes through his clothes, and was also hit by a bullet and broken to stems, yet, most fortunately, not wounded seriously.

The copperheads then commenced shooting at every soldier they saw, and soon eight of them fell victims to the "Butternut" policy of purging the Democracy of the "Abolitionists."

When intelligence of the bloody doings in Charleston reached this place, two men were loaded with soldiers were immediately dispatched to the scene of trouble. They have succeeded in putting a stop to further butchering, and in capturing several of the ringleaders in the riot.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.

The difficulty in Coles county is the topic of conversation this morning. Many rumors are afloat in the form from what we have heard, although several telegrams have been received by the Governor, Adjutant General and Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, member of Congress from that district, made a visit to Charleston yesterday. He was replied to by Dr. York, Surgeon of the 54th regiment and a violent Abolitionist. A row was gotten up and Dr. York struck Mr. Cullom and Mr. Cullom struck and kicked one of the 54th, Mr. Allen was arrested and fined $50 and costs, and Dr. York, Surgeon of the 54th regiment, most of whom were at Mattoon, was sent for during the row. It is said that six persons have been killed, and a number killed, and twenty wounded on both sides. Among those who were killed was Dr. Hall, a leading Democrat, although I doubt this. If anything further is received this evening I will add it.

THE YEST LATEST

MATTOON, Ill., 11: 5 p. m., March 30.

Scouts just in report that the Rebels, fifteen hundred strong, are within fifteen miles of Matteoon.

The telegraph wires end and north of here have been cut.

The 41st Illinois will arrive at midnight, and the 47th Indiana, as well as a regiment from Cairo, will be here to-morrow.

FROM PADUCAH.

Exciting Rumors of Forrest's Movements.

PADUCAH, March 29.—The steamer General Anderson, from Fort Pillow, passed down yesterday at one late an hour last night to get her mates telegraphed till this morning. She brings reports of a most exciting character. As she passed Paducah, a Big Sandy boat arrived from Memphis, and it is her refusal exhilarate by Col. Hicks, commanding the post. The object of the flag was unknown, but great excitement prevailed, and a momentary attack was anticipated. Orders were given to the steamer's people to prepare for packing up their goods, and making every preparation to leave the city at a moment's notice. One man was arrested in his store packing up his goods, and was taken to the guard house. He was given a scalp taken from a Federal soldier's head. The scalp was carefully concealed in a basket under a lot of clothing.

When the General Anderson arrived at this point no one was allowed to disembark until the officers of the Government boat visited, and the strictest search was made of every one who happened to be on board. These precautions are continued to-day, from the fact that the whole country is found to be full of rebel spies.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the little town of Brooklyn, three miles below Paducah, which destroyed a large building, together with stores and groceries were burned. The cause of the fire was believed to be accidental.

LATER.—Another rumor is to the effect that Forrest crossed the Cumberland at Eddyville, and that Paducah last night, but with what effect is not known. It is said he had with his command a very large force, estimated at from eight to ten thousand, but some think half of that is more likely. Nothing, however, had reached up to last night to confirm the report, but it is nothing reliable in this. I give it as a rumor.

A gentleman employed in the Quartermaster's Department at Paducah says that Fort Pillow is not garrisoned, because the ground is so low that it is impossible to keep the men in the fort. The rebels have planted batteries on the bluffs, and can command the fort completely. But when we look upon the fort from the river, it appears to be a very strong position.

The Memphis Bulletin says the Yankees in Fort Pillow have retreated to Strawberry Plains, and that Forrest is on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, destroying the track. The Bulletin says that Forrest is on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, destroying the track. The Bulletin says that Forrest is on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, destroying the track.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Mayor Barrier has consented to run for Mayor, at the request of a number of citizens.

Capt. Edward David Tatum, which reached Cairo last night, reports part of Forrest's force crossing the Cumberland, at Eddyville, a few days ago, and has been sent up the river to look after the matter.

The 1st Alabama cavalry, reported last night at Cairo, have unanimously re-enlisted. The entire regiment—all Alabamians, have seen hard service, and are now for the war—to the end.

It is reported that large numbers of Union men in North Alabama are waiting to join our army. Col. Spencer has authority to raise a brigade there. He thinks it can be done in six weeks.

The steamer Florence ran ashore on a sand bank in the Missouri River, eight miles below Atchison yesterday morning. She was freighted for Denver. The loss is not ascertained.

William Jones, who bought a large drove of cattle and hogs in Illinois, and paid $27,000 for them in treasury money, was sent to jail in default of bail.

Secretary Chase telegraphs to the President of the Board of Trade that there is no truth in the statement that pirates of greenbacks have been stolen from the Treasury building.

From Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, March 28.—About sixty deserters from Longstreet's army have come in here, making a total of over 1,100 for the last three months. They state that all Longstreet's baggage, except what is in wagons, has been sent off, while their force was under marching orders. They left on the 26th.

At Newport, on the French Broad river, last week, a party of guerillas, 30 in number, robbed Mr. Stinnet, Stinnet county, and carried him off in the direction of Maysville.

Wednesday Gen. Burnside on Saturday. He has been successfully discharged the service.

New York Times has a Knoxville correspondent of the New York Tribune, dated 26th inst., states that our force at Morristown have concentrated there, and that Gen. Burnside has established communication with Knoxville. The rebel headquarters are said to be at Greenville, and they hold Bull's Gap.

The War in Florida.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Advices from Hilton Head state that Pilatka, Fla., has been occupied by a detachment of our forces, and a small force advanced on the Sumter captured them.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says a letter, dated off St. Marks, Fla., the 26th, states that the Unionists of Central Florida have concentrated in large numbers at Jacksonville, and are fighting against the rebels, a raid on the salt works and capturing a rebel tax collector. They had two regiments organized, with a battery of artillery, and are vigorously capturing the rebels. They also very lately captured three of the county's wagons, a number of horses, and 100 cattle, and have secured a large amount of rebel substistence. These supplies are for the destitute, some and families from the Government.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, March 30.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool 19th, and Queenstown 20th, has arrived with 200 passengers.

Cotton firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull and prices weak. Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols closed at 91¼@91¾ for money and account. Illinois Central shares, 80@83 discount; Erie, 60@60¾.

The Liverpool Post says the Confederate loan is very quietly proceeding the rate of [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

EASTERN HEAD-GAZE.

At the wholesale grocers' meeting, one of the merchants offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Marseilles Association be requested to take some action in relation to the miscellaneous currency now in use.

We sincerely hope that some vigorous action will be taken by the Marseilles Association to relieve the community from the unlawful flood of wild-cat trash forced on it by Eastern brokers. Something ought to be done to protect the people from this infliction of the "currency." The evil is growing worse constantly. No relief is expected at the hands of Congress. Not a member has yet opened his head in favor of taxing the miscellaneous shinplasters out of circulation. Too many of them are interested in the profits thereof, to allow of doing their duty to the people.

Take a package of $500, "assorted currency," such as one gets on a check from a Chicago banker; examine and see its component parts. It is about the size of a brick, of a dirty brown color. Smell it and it stinks, but you can smell its genesis; stinkards of the at xtra's length. It is unnecessary to hold it to your olfactories for that purpose.

We have no doubt that small-pox and other loathsome and dangerous diseases are transported in the filthy collections of "down East" shinplasters. It is the interest of the "rebels" to send them to let the notes become torn, worn, defaced and rotten, as they get used up and never return to the "banks" for redemption; the loss is so much their clear gain.

Turn over the bills. What a collection! They are on eighty to a hundred different "banks," scattered over a dozen Eastern States. Perhaps half of them are "counterfeits." And whether genuine or bogus, how much are they intrinsically better than counterfeits? When the war comes, the great majority of these "banks" will explode and vanish like soap bubbles. They are now frightfully expanded. The banks of New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, have a circulation out of three times their bona fide capital. They have loaned tens of millions to speculators and gamblers in "fancies" of all kinds. The revulsion, when it takes place, will swallow up this whole trifle like an earthquake, and the banks that have loaned to them will go with them. There will be no redemption.

The New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland banks are not based on stock securities. They are founded on generous confidence, and when that is with them will be lost. The Western banks which redeem their issues. There is not a dollar less than twenty millions of miscellaneous bank notes, including counterfeits, in circulation in Illinois; and in all the Western States, not less than one hundred millions of "wild-cat" trash. Let the people readers that every dollar of this twenty millions of wild-cat shinplasters, is borrowed from the people of our State, and that they are paying about ten per cent, in interest and discount to the vendors, besides? It is even so. The owners of these wild-cats have invested themselves between the loyal citizens of Illinois and the National Government, and borrowed from the former twenty millions worth of their property, giving them therefor receipts in the shape of shin-plaster dust bills, on which to collect interest! If this mass of stuff were expelled from circulation, it would require twenty millions of greenbacks to fill the vacuum, which would be the same as a loan without interest to the Government of twenty millions of dollars, while it would furnish the people with a uniform and solvent currency, free from counterfeits, free from a shave of half per cent for exchange, free from greasy, mutilated notes of a thousand varieties, because Secretary Chase redeems all torn, worn and defaced bills and issues in their stead a fresh article.

If our Mercantile Association will publish a card notifying the public that on and after a certain day they will neither receive nor pay out any currency except Legal Tender and National Bank Notes, such example will be immediately followed by other bodies. The retail merchants, grocers and butchers will follow suit. The Railroads and Express Companies will adopt the measure. The Newspaper offices will not be slow to follow the lead of the merchants. The manufacturers and lumbermen and wood and coal dealers will do likewise. And lastly, the Board of Trade will come into the movement. Let Chicago set the example and it will be followed by the whole North, in a few months even. The millions of Eastern wild-cat will be driven home and bankrupt forever. Green backs will pour in and fill the vacuum.

TRUE COPPERHEADISM.

The state of affairs in Coles county exemplifies the aims and wishes of real copperheadism everywhere. It is true that all the copperheads are not anxious themselves to rush into active fight; because some of them are too sluggish, some of them too cowardly, and some are constitutionally, or by education, reluctant to see blood. But that which they shrink themselves from doing, they are ready enough to see others do. These active malignants of Coles county express their feelings and realize the aims toward which they push them. These fellows are so overflowing with the spirit of the rebellion, that it is impossible for them longer to keep still, and so they put their fight upon their own soil, and on their own responsibility.

What difference then is there between a Southern rebel and a Northern one? Not a particle, except as the Northern one is unenterprising to go and join their allies in the South that they think they can best aid them by remaining and fighting here. This is no chance scrimmage, brought on by accident, as the result of heated debate, or from words casually suffered to fall. It is calculated, premeditated, and concerted. The presence of men with blue coats, is all that is wanted to inaugurate it. These are the recognized enemies of the malignants wherever seen; and they fall to shooting and killing them in a style of coolness. They do precisely what a gang of Jeff. Davis' soldiers would do were they to find the men in blue among them. They have no such excuses, however, as the Southern men some times have—that they were conscripted, forced into the service, do it because they wish to. The rebellion is in their hearts, runs in their blood, animates their nerves, and puts in operation their muscles. They do not need any consecration. They are so full of it that they cannot keep aloof.

If there are any natural born fools among the rebels they are those who ache to get the war going here—to kill and wound, and to be killed and wounded—to have fire and devastation at work where there is no need of it, and where it cannot do a thing to help forward the war. He must be an unredeemed saphead who thinks for a moment that the Northern rebels cannot be taken care of as easily as the Southern.

We hope these Coles county fellows will get the full wages they have earned. They are not the sort upon which to waste leniency. Leniency to them is cruelty to others—for every county has its copperheads ashing to dip in, and only restrained by salutary fear. If they see it to be a safe work, the Coles county men will have plenty of imitators.

FAITH IN THE ARMY.

Foreigners accuse the Americans of having more self-conceit and doing bigger bragging than any people. We are taxed as the almighty Yankee nation, that guesses it can chaw up the Fourth and Petitioner before breakfast, and whip all creation in no time. There is doubtless some ground for this imputation; but the facts developed by our great civil war go far to show that even in our most extravagant fits of swell and swagger we have come nearer the truth than the foreigners who have ridiculed us as weak and despised us as cowardly. The immense resources and unstrained of military strength which the conflict has shown us to have, go a long way to prove what has heretofore seemed vain bluster to be sober fact; and we had been set down as the empty raving of a giddy-headed self-conceit to be only an instinctive sense of our real and vast power. The immense armies that we have put in the field, and the ease with which this great country bears up the enormous burden of its support, seem to make it no longer a matter of boast, but a stern effort at self-gratification, but a demonstrated fact, that if one united people, we would be to-day in military strength and resources a full match for all the world besides. There is one evil growing out of the sense of our tremendous and undeveloped strength, which is that we are too apt to expect too much of our armies—the achievement of them greater results, and in much shorter time than is at all reasonable.

We also believe that the country should be educated to the last degree in the demands of its army; while it should have no patience with slowness and hesitation, should denounce and punish all incompetency and imbecility, whether in civil or military life, whether in the cabinet or the field, it should also have faith in the army. In every man in the army, in every officer, from the highest to the lowest in command, and in every man the army can be and do not blame it for not gaining impossible victories. We fear that we may sometimes expect from the army greater things than any army can accomplish, and in their failure to do all which we fondly claimed, or earnestly longed they might do, refuse to them their just meed of honor for all their toils, dangers and sufferings. We should not forget that soldiers are after all but men, who feel cold and hunger, whose weather fatigue, and can succeed to be delayed, if not overcome by perils, intercharges, obstacles, wounds and death. We should not expect that when they start out on a campaign they are to find nothing to check them and bodies to stand before them; but that the rebels are to give way at the very sight of their coming, and they are to take the ragged rascals on the run marching on conquering and to conquer. Semi forth to fulfill a programme that ignores space and distance, ground and weather, when no note of time, regards rebel mobilization as of straw, and denies high mountains are to be passed and deep streams to be crossed by men and horses on our capital, which forgets communications and supplies, and never looks behind—does ordinary work, will get help from wizards and magicians, with all supernatural gifts or aid, but with only guns, knapsacks, stout limbs and brave hearts do anything else than fail! The magic sword or sharpness has gone; the fairy shoes of swiftness have been long since worn out, or melted; the magic shafts is stated to be past; our army is no good, we have, as true as we say as ever trod the earth, and will do and dare all that men can; let us not expect them to do more. This laying out visionary enterprises and superhuman victories for the army and then, when these are not realized, the cry of the country is sure to be achieved, can have no good result whatever, and is only sure to depress the hopes of all, and cheat brave men of their well earned laurels. We should not imagine exploits and triumphs for the army to achieve, such as Homer, or Virgil, or Ossian, the dands of the demigods and giants of mythology and romance, and then blame and abuse them because they come short of our extravagant expectations. Let us not be humbugs, how much are they intrinsically better than counterfeits? When the war comes, the great majority of these "banks" will explode and vanish like soap bubbles. They are now frightfully expanded. The banks of New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, have a circulation out of three times their bona fide capital. They have loaned tens of millions to speculators and gamblers in "fancies" of all kinds. The revulsion, when it takes place, will swallow up this whole trifle like an earthquake, and the banks that have loaned to them will go with them. There will be no redemption.

The New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland banks are not based on stock securities. They are founded on generous confidence, and when that is with them will be lost. There is not a dollar less than twenty millions of miscellaneous bank notes, including counterfeits, in circulation in Illinois; and in all the Western States, not less than one hundred millions of "wild-cat" trash. Let the people readers that every dollar of this twenty millions of wild-cat shinplasters, is borrowed from the people of our State, and that they are paying about ten per cent, in interest and discount to the vendors, besides? It is even so. The owners of these wild-cats have invested themselves between the loyal citizens of Illinois and the National Government, and borrowed from the former twenty millions worth of their property, giving them therefor receipts in the shape of shin-plaster dust bills, on which to collect interest! If this mass of stuff were expelled from circulation, it would require twenty millions of greenbacks to fill the vacuum, which would be the same as a loan without interest to the Government of twenty millions of dollars, while it would furnish the people with a uniform and solvent currency, free from counterfeits, free from a shave of half per cent for exchange, free from greasy, mutilated notes of a thousand varieties, because Secretary Chase redeems all torn, worn and defaced bills and issues in their stead a fresh article.

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Foreigners accuse the Americans of having more self-conceit and doing bigger bragging than any people. We are taxed as the almighty Yankee nation, that guesses it can chaw up the Fourth and Petitioner before breakfast, and whip all creation in no time. There is doubtless some ground for this imputation; but the facts developed by our great civil war go far to show that even in our most extravagant fits of swell and swagger we have come nearer the truth than the foreigners who have ridiculed us as weak and despised us as cowardly. The immense resources and unstrained of military strength which the conflict has shown us to have, go a long way to prove what has heretofore seemed vain bluster to be sober fact; and we had been set down as the empty raving of a giddy-headed self-conceit to be only an instinctive sense of our real and vast power. The immense armies that we have put in the field, and the ease with which this great country bears up the enormous burden of its support, seem to make it no longer a matter of boast, but a stern effort at self-gratification, but a demonstrated fact, that if one united people, we would be to-day in military strength and resources a full match for all the world besides. There is one evil growing out of the sense of our tremendous and undeveloped strength, which is that we are too apt to expect too much of our armies—the achievement of them greater results, and in much shorter time than is at all reasonable.

We also believe that the country should be educated to the last degree in the demands of its army; while it should have no patience with slowness and hesitation, should denounce and punish all incompetency and imbecility, whether in civil or military life, whether in the cabinet or the field, it should also have faith in the army. In every man in the army, in every officer, from the highest to the lowest in command, and in every man the army can be and do not blame it for not gaining impossible victories. We fear that we may sometimes expect from the army greater things than any army can accomplish, and in their failure to do all which we fondly claimed, or earnestly longed they might do, refuse to them their just meed of honor for all their toils, dangers and sufferings. We should not forget that soldiers are after all but men, who feel cold and hunger, whose weather fatigue, and can succeed to be delayed, if not overcome by perils, intercharges, obstacles, wounds and death. We should not expect that when they start out on a campaign they are to find nothing to check them and bodies to stand before them; but that the rebels are to give way at the very sight of their coming, and they are to take the ragged rascals on the run marching on conquering and to conquer. Semi forth to fulfill a programme that ignores space and distance, ground and weather, when no note of time, regards rebel mobilization as of straw, and denies high mountains are to be passed and deep streams to be crossed by men and horses on our capital, which forgets communications and supplies, and never looks behind—does ordinary work, will get help from wizards and magicians, with all supernatural gifts or aid, but with only guns, knapsacks, stout limbs and brave hearts do anything else than fail! The magic sword or sharpness has gone; the fairy shoes of swiftness have been long since worn out, or melted; the magic shafts is stated to be past; our army is no good, we have, as true as we say as ever trod the earth, and will do and dare all that men can; let us not expect them to do more. This laying out visionary enterprises and superhuman victories for the army and then, when these are not realized, the cry of the country is sure to be achieved, can have no good result whatever, and is only sure to depress the hopes of all, and cheat brave men of their well earned laurels. We should not imagine exploits and triumphs for the army to achieve, such as Homer, or Virgil, or Ossian, the dands of the demigods and giants of mythology and romance, and then blame and abuse them because they come short of our extravagant expectations. Let us not be humbugs, how much are they intrinsically better than counterfeits? When the war comes, the great majority of these "banks" will explode and vanish like soap bubbles. They are now frightfully expanded. The banks of New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, have a circulation out of three times their bona fide capital. They have loaned tens of millions to speculators and gamblers in "fancies" of all kinds. The revulsion, when it takes place, will swallow up this whole trifle like an earthquake, and the banks that have loaned to them will go with them. There will be no redemption.

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POLITICAL.

A New Hampshire correspondent sends the Boston *Advertiser* the following anecdote, to illustrate the estimation in which the *New Hampshire Patriot* was held' in years gone by, by one of New Hampshire's distinguished sons and Representatives in Congress:

A party of gentlemen, strangers to each other, were travelling in a stage-coach, and a certain section of the State, the name not mentioned upon the dilapidated and ruinous condition of everything around, and appealed to the gentleman referred to above by the title of Colonel, as follows, viz:

"It is easily accounted for," said the gentleman to whom the appeal was made; "it is Isaac Hill's *New Hampshire Patriot* that has ruined the farm."

—Some wag nominated the "O. P. F." for Constable of Lancaster Township, at the recent election. But the ex-president obtained only a small vote from his neighbors for that responsible office. The Lancaster Intelligencer vents its spleen and superannuated wisdom for the army in the following fashion: "Before the close of this country is sure to be achieved, can have no good result whatever, and is only sure to depress the hopes of all, and cheat brave men of their well earned laurels. We should not imagine exploits and triumphs for the army to achieve, such as Homer, or Virgil, or Ossian, the dands of the demigods and giants of mythology and romance, and then blame and abuse them because they come short of our extravagant expectations. Let us not be humbugs, how much are they intrinsically better than counterfeits? When the war comes, the great majority of these "banks" will explode and vanish like soap bubbles. They are now frightfully expanded. The banks of New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, have a circulation out of three times their bona fide capital. They have loaned tens of millions to speculators and gamblers in "fancies" of all kinds. The revulsion, when it takes place, will swallow up this whole trifle like an earthquake, and the banks that have loaned to them will go with them. There will be no redemption.

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TRUE COPPERHEADISM.

The state of affairs in Coles county exemplifies the aims and wishes of real copperheadism everywhere. It is true that all the copperheads are not anxious themselves to rush into active fight; because some of them are too sluggish, some of them too cowardly, and some are constitutionally, or by education, reluctant to see blood. But that which they shrink themselves from doing, they are ready enough to see others do. These active malignants of Coles county express their feelings and realize the aims toward which they push them. These fellows are so overflowing with the spirit of the rebellion, that it is impossible for them longer to keep still, and so they put their fight upon their own soil, and on their own responsibility.

What difference then is there between a Southern rebel and a Northern one? Not a particle, except as the Northern one is unenterprising to go and join their allies in the South that they think they can best aid them by remaining and fighting here. This is no chance scrimmage, brought on by accident, as the result of heated debate, or from words casually suffered to fall. It is calculated, premeditated, and concerted. The presence of men with blue coats, is all that is wanted to inaugurate it. These are the recognized enemies of the malignants wherever seen; and they fall to shooting and killing them in a style of coolness. They do precisely what a gang of Jeff. Davis' soldiers would do were they to find the men in blue among them. They have no such excuses, however, as the Southern men some times have—that they were conscripted, forced into the service, do it because they wish to. The rebellion is in their hearts, runs in their blood, animates their nerves, and puts in operation their muscles. They do not need any consecration. They are so full of it that they cannot keep aloof.

If there are any natural born fools among the rebels they are those who ache to get the war going here—to kill and wound, and to be killed and wounded—to have fire and devastation at work where there is no need of it, and where it cannot do a thing to help forward the war. He must be an unredeemed saphead who thinks for a moment that the Northern rebels cannot be taken care of as easily as the Southern.

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ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Roebuck's Attack on the War for the Union and England's Neutrality.

THE NORTHERN STATES DECLARED "CORRUPT, BASE, COWARDLY AND CRUEL."

Lord Palmerston's Defence of His Colleague and Cabinet Action.

REPLY OF MR. KINGLAKE.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Monday, March 14, Mr. Roebuck in the course of his remarks, said:—We have always had some number of what is called a revolution family in a liberal administration, who have been petted, and caressed and dandled in their arms.) The person to whom I allude is Earl Russell, and I say that that Minister of England is in the hands (as not shone forth with the brightness that I could have wished. (Hear, hear.) I felt that the honor of the country required that he should put it ought to have been, and that a series of untruths were the main food of the First Minister's existence, and pernicious habits of mind. (Hear, hear.) Then, Sir, I say, also, the tone used was in the first place like the caresses of a courtesan, or the pouting of an angry woman. (Laughter.) he said, "I am most unequal to the beginning," the words were big, but the deeds were the least possible. The South the Lord, the President Secretary, seemed frightened by the threats of the Federal Government, and [illegible] Adams' threatening letter, and England sank down in the trance, and England sank-ed to lose her position among the nations. (Hear, hear.) That was, I consider, the tone used was in the first place like the caresses of a courtesan, or the pouting of an angry woman. (Laughter.) he said, I am most unequal to the beginning; the words were big, but the deeds were the least possible. The South the Lord, the President Secretary, seemed frightened by the threats of the Federal Government, and [illegible] Adams' threatening letter

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

of Philadelphia, Chronic Disease Specialist, 617 Girard street, above Seventh, may be consulted at his office every day in the week, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Dr. James' Office Worksheet, Chart, Blank Book and Treatise on Chronic Diseases, specially adapted to the use of patients in the country, sent to any address on receipt of stamp. Dr. James' New Medical Work, entitled "Medical Common Sense," sent to any address on receipt of stamp

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

THE CITY.

LETTERS BY EXPRESS.

THE AYSON CASE.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

THE ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR

The Rebel Force and its Leader—Their Intentions.

GALLANTRY OF THE LITTLE DEFENDERS—HOW THE BUSINESS FIGHT.

Death of the Rebel General

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MISS KUSAN DENIN.

EAST LYNNE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

VARIETY THEATRE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

HARDWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE

BY H. ALEXANDER—CLOSING

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

ROBINSON & HOWES' GRAND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

50 Crates of best

White Crockery and G. C. Ware,

AT AUCTION.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A Saloon and Fix-

FOR SALE—The stock in trade

FOR SALE—Two fine Stallions

FOR SALE—The building, mate-

FOR SALE—A Retail Grocery

FOR SALE—A pair of large, fine

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures

FOR SALE—A valuable business

FOR SALE—A farm of dark Iron

FOR SALE—A stock of Groceries,

FOR SALE—A Store, Fronting

FOR SALE—A Boot & Shoe

FOR SALE—Plow Factory and

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen

BOARDING—A pleasant front

BOARDING—A desirable suit of

BOARDING—To let, with board

Found.

FOUND—A pocket-book, on

FOUND—The owner of a Pocket

Medical.

MONDAY TUESDAY AND FARMS

CHICAGO SHOEMAKER'S AS

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Correspondence by

WANTED—Correspondence

Wanted.

WANTED—Trunk Makers immed

WANTED—A good second-hand

WANTED—A Book Keeper immed

WANTED—A honest, active Boy

WANTED—Board in a private

WANTED—Two Dressers on

WANTED—Agents wishing to

WANTED—I want to purchase

WANTED—A good stout Boy

WANTED—Two or three Grind

WANTED—By a young man, a

WANTED—Boys on North

WANTED—By an American

WANTED—A situation as Book

WANTED—A Situation by a

WANTED—A Situation by a

WANTED—Employment by a

WANTED—A situation by a

WANTED—A steady and indus

WANTED—By a young man of

WANTED—A Clerk at E

WANTED—Board in a private

WANTED—Immediately for

WANTED—Two Boys to learn

WANTED—Furniture, Parlor

WANTED—A Teacher. A lady

WANTED—A Teacher. A lady

WANTED—Three young ladies

WANTED—A situation by a

WANTED—A situation by a

WANTED—A competent and

WANTED—Several Bookkeepers

WANTED—To rent a Store

WANTED—Agents to sell

WANTED—Immediately, a

WANTED—Agents to sell

WANTED—To hire a Horse

WANTED—By an Engraver

WANTED—A Situation by a

WANTED—A Situation by a

WANTED—A Situation by a

Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864. NUMBER 46.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

The position which General Grant occupies is one of high interest, and yet of solicitude. He is now in the very crisis of his fame while he may go still higher, and add new laurels to his already well-earned honors, the possibilities of humanity attend him. He may fail even to retain what he is now crowned with. It cannot fail to be seen by observers that the difficulties of his position are much increased by his advancement. A great deal more is now expected of him than when he was slowly and laboriously climbing the hill of fame. Then he was thought but little of. He was not even a "dark horse" candidate for the Presidency. And even then it but slowly dawned upon the public mind, that here was a first-class commander. The rebels exercised the feeling of a good many among us, when they said he was due to a sort of "blundering audacity."

But all this is now changed; and the danger is that of going to the opposite extreme. He is now lauded to the very skies. Since he made Lieutenant-General, "it comes to be pretty apprehension, and more especially by that of all loud-eaters, that Grant is a power to be dreaded; and by the latter class laid hold of if possible for some private advantage. There is now no limit to public expectation, and many think he will end the war by a blow or two.

We give place to most in a thorough appreciation of Gen. Grant; but it is due to him and the cause for which he fights to insert a word of caution in the premises.

It is not meant to be known, that he is capable of blundering and has disastrous, cannot be doubted. But he may not meet the public expectations after all. The obstacles may be greater than anticipated; unexpected difficulties may thwart the best plans and the most determined endeavors. We have been disappointed over and over again, or twice, but many times in this war. The same thing may happen again. It is well, therefore, to look upon all sides of the probabilities.

But we have several things to excite our hopes in the present case. General Grant is a military man, and not a politician. He comes upon the stage from among the clouds of West Virginia, or rome with the west wind out of California. He has fought his way to popularity and favor through prejudices and opposition at home, and the most formidable power of the rebellion in the West. He now comes to the East, where he will have to encounter the influence of the rebellion in the West. He now comes to the East, where he will have to encounter a different class of commanders. He is to meet the question, whether the Virginia soil is necessarily more barren of Union victories than that of the Mississippi Valley; whether these Eastern rebels are so much smarter or braver than their Southern and Western brethren as they have been thought to be; or whether Lee is by eminence the great rebel commander. We remember one Western General who tried his hand there, but failed from first to the rear. General Grant has repeatedly shown a front and flank, and is doubtless aware of whatever danger my lie in that direction.

The bearing of the Lieutenant-General also requires us with hope. He keeps his balance and is not intoxicated with his position. He is not a man to be spoiled by success, as all have some of the tom-foolery to delight in at Washington. Big dinners, grand reviews, and the show business generally, are all insulted aside unceremoniously as firemen receive the organ-grinders and apple-stands when they get a fire to put out. We think we might do all that for effect; but we feel pretty sure that such is not the case in the present instance. Gen. Grant has no taste or heart for it. His reply to one who some time ago was going to have him President, that he would be a candidate for the Presidency, "I put in exist no matter," is the index of his character. He likes work, and is profoundly desirous of ending the war. But till that is done he is apparently aware that the public interests are in peril, and even his own reputation. He will "double-quick" all he knows and his military administration, it is incumbent on the country to be prepared for disappointment, should it come, and to refrain from making an idol of any commander—at least till the war is over.

COPPERHEADS AND LEGALISATION.

The Copperheads, among their many ways for getting up discontent and bloody rebellions in our midst, claim the right and urge the duty, as innate and indefeasible in every free man, to shoot down whenever his property or person is assailed or injured contrary to law, or shoot and destroy the person or property of any free man who does the same thing. This doctrine of retaliation or self-defense is put by them, in their Copperhead declaration of independence, among the inborn and inalienable rights of man, along with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But we must enter our protest against this new assumption of the rights of private citizens, as not only like all their others—theological, financial, etc., and full of violence and fraud—but specially calculated to bring the Copperheads to a terrible and sudden end. If a citizen, or one who have lost property, suffered injury, had power to have wounded or killed, or kept any way injured his mind, body or estate, by the rebels, may retaliate on the rebel friends and supporters in our midst, what Copperhead is safe? If retaliation and reprisals are to be the order of the day, how great is Copperhead property worth, and where can they get either life or limb insured?

Furthermore, it must be plain to all loyal men who have eyes to see, and ears to hear, that not only the editors and managers of the supposed press are clearly within the scope of this new law and its operation as long as they utter and sympathizers with the rebels, but also more abundantly worthy of receiving the deadly blows of this unsparing revenge, as they have been directly and diligently at work in increasing our burdens, extending the duration of the rebels, and in wounding and killing, our soldiers. This fact so near in its source will deny, that the Chicago Times, with its kindred copperhead press, have by their factious, rebellious, and treasonable acts and words, caused the army of the Union delays, defeats and disasters. They have prolonged the war, and increased the waste of treasure, and of blood. There is many a man to day in our midst suffering privation and hardships which they have caused upon him. There is many a man on the field many a man with but one leg, or one arm; many a man filling a pauper's grave in the South; and many a widow and home mourning family there never would have been but for these sheets, and the encouragement to rebellion. If the law of retaliation which the copperhead press has for the machine to propose now is to rest upon an eye for an eye, a limb for a limb, the mutilated limbs, the torn and crushed bodies, the ghastly execution of deeds of stocking rebels, and masked assassins, will be sudden as it would be terrible. If the fiend which the Jeff. Davis regime has caused to be let loose, would be turned on the heads, it would have to suffer double deaths. Had it as many lives as hairs on its hatter head, this great wrong could not atone for them all.

We do not believe in vindictive retaliation as a law for private citizens, or vindictive retaliation as a law for the State in its own hands. This does not of its father the rebellion, and springs from those wrongs that pondered the heart, sticking with bloody and assassinating hands at life; but we are persuaded that loyal men should strive to keep within the bounds of lawful execution begun by the hour of their Union existence.

KENTUCKY.

The Democratic party in Kentucky, as already published, is completely demoralized. It is completely now proof was necessary in addition to that furnished by its own utterances in times, but it is furnished in the speech of Mr. Clay-Clarke, certain rebellion. The only ground of hope for the success of the Democracy in Kentucky is in the speech of Mr. Clay-Clarke, and his friends, Morgan and his men, and the rebel army. Let them succeed in driving out the Union forces, and they will be in a position to carry the State for the Democracy. It has got enough of the war, to be prepared for peace in the Union; especially after the Government has demonstrated its ability to give her protection. But it seems not. Kentucky is not satisfied with her share of the devastations of this war, if we may believe the men who wield authority there. She has not "got her right" yet, and is much tempted to try for them once more, as have her Southern neighbors. She has been on the point of playing Benedict Arnold, and selling out to the Southern Confederacy, and has been held back, because all her sons were not as democratic and villainous as some whom she has treated with authority.

We feel tempted to wish Gov. Bramlette and his counsellors had carried out their purpose and threat; that he had gone once more into rebellion; since we feel sure in such an event, that a cure for the malady would have been applied, which would not need repeating in this century, nor any other. He might have caused a temporary inconvenience to our armies passing through the State. He might have torn up some railroads, stopped some supplies, seized, perhaps, a few Union soldiers as prisoners, and done some damage generally. He would of course have raised high hopes in Dixie, and made a great howl all over Europe, where sympathizers and copperheads do congregate.

But the triumph would have been short-lived. We have a goodly stock of supplies at Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga. Troops and material can go through, either way, without troubling Kentucky. Such a storm would have been raised as the war has not seen yet; Kentucky would have been full of Unionists in three weeks, and that without troubling the armies in front. And if there work had not been made of the business this time there is no fire in flint and no terror in retribution. The Emancipation Proclamation might have been applied to Kentucky, and by the time the fray had been over, a pair of black legs had not been left in the State except as belonging to a soldier.

All this has been passed by, in the prevalence of wiser counsels, and by the aid of more patriotic men. But we are warned once more, if we need the warning—and it seems that some do—we have not seen the last of slaveholders are rebels of necessity; that is, while adhering to slavery, and reasoning and working for its interests. And this because it is their misfortune as well as their fault. The truth is, that slavery has its own peculiar interests. It invites peculiarities which can no more be put from it than dampness can be put from dew, or hardness eliminated from solid granite. All these slave interests and necessities are opposed to freedom. They conflict with the genius of our government. They work like decay, or like fire, on the ligaments which hold us in union.

Slavery is the author of the extreme doctrine of "State Rights." It is the author of secession. Secession inheres in it as a yolk grows in an egg. Take it out, and you have an egg shell.

Kentucky wants slavery. She is wedded to that hideous black idol. She worships it as a Hindoo does a monkey or an alligator. She has been shaping all her forms to suit that thing since the war began. She liked the Union well enough, only so the Union would give her Slavery safe and sound; otherwise she would go with the Confederacy. After a long while she made up her mind that the Union would be safest for the Constitution. But she sees that the war can only put down the rebellion in permanency by destroying Slavery; and she repents of her Unionism and would after all turn traitor.

But we rejoice that her sons are not all degenerate. There is still enough left of them to save it. Yet, the attempt has gone far enough to show us w . is to be done; and that till Slavery is destroyed in Kentucky there is no hope in that State. Now let the Black Dragon die there as it does in Louisiana and Tennessee. There is no such thing as permanent, safe, true loyalty, with it in existence. Slavery is rebellion.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Gen. Grant is not to be caught in the snare by which Gen. Pope was sacrificed. An army order makes disposal of a list of officers who ought to have been attended to long ago. Major Gen. Geo. Sykes, Major Gen. W. H. French, Major Gen. John Newton, Brig. Gen. J. B. Kenly, Brig. Gen. F. B. Spinola, Brig. Gen. S. C. Meredith are detached from the army of the Potomac, and will report to the Adjutant General for orders. These men, by a fatal fate, have been overlooked, are shelved, and will not be able to thwart the plans of the commander, and ruin the army by any such manœuvers as were resorted to for the destruction of Gen. Pope. They are a nest of McClellanites; some of them hardly driven from it. And if either incompetent, one is to be court-martialed, and all are well rid of in that quarter. If any of them have any performance in them let them take a position in some place where the responsibility of their action will affect themselves directly, and not implicate others of a campaign. It is no news to anybody that something has been the matter with the army of the Potomac. *That something* did not attach to the material of it. It was and yet is in its officers. A portion of them from the start were unfit for their places. One of us served a particular General and not the Government or the country. They inferred the ides and polley of the Commander-in-Chief, and suited their action accordingly. They would neither win victories themselves nor allow anybody else to. If they had a plan of the war of their own—which was to protract it, and daily and play the fool generally, till the patience of the country was exhausted, and a peace was patched up through sheer discouragement, which would leave the rebels safe and sound for future mischief. Whether any of these men were those who whispered to McClellan's ear the matter of dictatorship we can not say; but that thing was talked to him by such as held the same views of the war. Pope became their victim, and Burnside was but little less indebted to them for his failure. Let them be weeded out. The army of the Potomac will do nothing till it is suitably appointed—not alone as to Commander in Chief, but as to subordinate officers.

THE QUOTA OF ILLINOIS FOR THE WAR.

The people of Illinois are not more surprised than gratified at the large excess of volunteers over all calls with which the State stands credited on the rolls of the War Department. Illinois is the Hercules of the war whose club strikes the heaviest blows, on the Hydra-headed monster, Treason. She has given to the Nation the best President since Jackson, and the best General since Washington. One of her citizens is chief of the Republic, and another is chief of the armies. It is fitting, therefore, that her sons should put forth extraordinary efforts, which they have done.

Great as have been the demands for men, Illinois has always offered more volunteers than her quota; she has ever been in advance of her share; she has poured out her sons almost en masse, and on the first call. And they have proven themselves to be as brave as the bravest of *Western soldiers*—what more can be said?

According to the dispatches, Illinois stands credited with 13,498 men, counting her enlistments to March—in excess of all calls. This is more than Adjutant General Fuller calculated, or anybody expected. Provost Marshal General Fry claimed, that Illinois stood charged on all calls on Nov. 1, 1863, which includes the 17th of October call for 300,000, with 145,000 men; Adjutant General Fuller claimed and produced vouchers for 147,000; Gen. Fry gave credit for 130,000—leaving an unadjusted balance of 4,000. Previous to the reception of the late telegrams from Washington, the account seemed to stand thus between Illinois and the War Department:

Illinois to Federal Government,	Dr.
To men, quotas to Nov. 1, 1863	145,000
" under call of February, '64	12,114
" under call of March, '64	13,000
Total men due	170,000
By credit—	
Three year volunteers, up to Nov. 1st, '63	140,000
Three year volunteers, between Nov. 1 and March 1st	13,000
Three year volunteers to this date	2,000
Three year re-enlisted veterans	13,000
Total men furnished	172,000
Men unaccounted for	2,000
Excess men claimed but not yet allowed	4,000
Net deficit	2,000

The Adjutant General thought that to meet the last call, and to cover all previous ones, Illinois would have to raise about 5,000 more men, less the credit that might be obtained for enlistments, which might reduce the deficit to 2,000. But instead of being short 2,000 men, as we believed, the States is found to be out of the woods, and has a credit of 13,498 without counting re-enlisted veterans, authors of the deficit 4,000 men.

We have been trying to study out the cause of this streak of good luck, and give this as the conclusion arrived at:

The Conscription law says—

Sec. 9. In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by the several States, and the period of their service, and the unexpired term of the present rebellion, and shall make such assignment as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, considering all allowing for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service.

According to this section of the law, 1,000 three year volunteers from Illinois counts as much as 4,000 nine months drafted men from Massachusetts, and as much as 30,000 thirty-day militia called out from New York, Pennsylvania or New Jersey. Each of those last named States have sent a great many thirty-day, sixty-day, three months, nine months, and twelve months men. New York sent some thirty regiments of two year men, whose time all expired in May and June, 1863, and their places have not been filled. Pennsylvania raised 50,000 or 40,000 volunteers to repel Lee's invasion, but they were disbanded in a few weeks without having fired a shot. Ohio raised a large number of six months troops, and we think, Indiana also, at the time of Morgan's raid. They are all mustered out now, and only count on the quotas of those States one-sixth as much as an equal number of three year men.

Illinois never resorted to these temporary expedients. When a man volunteered it was for "three years or the war," Since her men count full time and no discount, which is the case with few other States.

Pennsylvania claims to have put two hundred and fifty thousand men in the field, but when time is calculated and equated, it is found they do not equal one hundred and sixty thousand three year men. Illinois with little more than half her population has placed as many men in the field as the great Keystone, thus Illinois is ahead of her quota twelve thousand while Pennsylvania is seventy odd thousand behind hers! Not counting re-enlisted veterans, this State has furnished one hundred and sixty-five thousand volunteers, each man of whom enlisted for three years. This number is almost equal to *one half the entire Presidential vote of* 1860. That Illinois has raised such a proportion of three years volunteers is a fact which will stand as long as time endures, a worthy rival in great deeds—a State that has made a glorious and imperishable record. The fortitude and heroism of her soldiers are household words throughout the land.

Michigan is third highest among the Western States in furnishing soldiers in proportion to population, and in the bravery of her soldiers and steady, unconditional patriotism of her people she is equalled by Iowa and surpassed by no State.

THE QUOTAS OF ALL THE STATES.

The War Department puts forth the following statement of the situation under the call for 200,000 more men:

States.	Quotas.	Credits.	Deficits.	Due to date.
Maine	4,731	.....	1,600	6,331
New Hampshire	3,103	100	.....	3,203
Massachusetts	15,000	.....	9,955	25,000
Vermont	3,103	3,110	.....	6
Rhode Island	1,260	268	.....	992
Connecticut	4,736	4,977	.....	241
Total N. Eng.	34,934	8,455	11,573	35,952
New York	33,791	(Not yet arranged)		33,791
New Jersey	6,764	.....	7,239	14,004
Pennsylvania	25,000	(Not yet arranged)		25,000
Delaware	426	.....	991	1,417
Maryland	4,017	.....	11,451	15,468
Dist. Columbia	1,252	.....	1,123	2,375
West Virginia	3,021	.....	1,179	4,200
Tot. Mid. Sts.	74,265	.....	29,914	179,099
Ohio	30,096	.....	18,698	48,794
Indiana	20,000	3,220	.....	23,220
Illinois	18,324	30,800	.....	49,124
Michigan	11,000	4,611	7,411	7,197
Wisconsin	1,941	.....	5,257	15,470
Minnesota	3,130	.....	.....	3,477
Iowa	3,347	130	.....	3,217
Missouri	8,205	.....	4,998	3,207
Kansas	1,725	.....	2,112	3,837
Kentucky	5,707	.....	8,665	13,472
Total West	87,490	43,961	.....	43,529
Grand total	197,689	52,416	.....	257,554

The foregoing deficiencies will be reduced by the balance of men enlisted in each State since March 1st, and also by the re-enlisted veterans. The Ohio papers claim that the apparent deficit of 39,223 will be reduced to 10,000 by the veterans and new volunteers up to April 15th, when the draft is ordered. We suppose that from the same sources, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, and Minnesota will get out of the woods.

A Horrible Slander.

The following is from the *New Hampshire Patriot*, a Copperhead Democratic paper:

"Private advices from Port Royal say the female abolitionists who have gone down there to teach little niggers how to read and pray, have been ravished, while in the act, by negro bucks in a series of their own. An officer informed us recently that no less than sixty-four spinsters had consented to go down there to open a Female Seminary for the education of the blacks. The information furnished us by the officer in question, that the above number had been confirmed by the testimony of the Rev. Liberty Billings, Lieut. Colonel of the 1st South Carolina Regiment, and Chaplain Gardner of the 54th. He says it is a sad truth."

We reluctantly copy this paragraph in order for proving it to be a falsehood, and to say that it is so absurd and so wicked that neither the officer—if any such there be—who first invented it, nor the man who published it, who is said to have confirmed it, nor *The Patriot*, which first printed it, nor any one who has copied it, deserves more than to be largely circulated it, nor any one blindest wretch hater who has read it, can possibly have the least sense of its infamy. It is a libel on the race, a libel on the Government, a libel on the army, a libel on the Union cause, a libel on the Christian institutions of the country. Every one who has ever seen a negro, or heard one speak, knows that the whole thing is a lie, and a libel. The only question is, whether the author is a fool or a knave. We suppose he is both. The individual who publishes the rebel sheet in this city has published the same in substance and almost in words, but not embodied it editorially, commented on it, gloated over it, and asserted that those teachers were "New England Abolitionists," and that the inevitable tendency of emancipation was to induce miscegenation, and more to the same effect. The women who are so villainously libelled by the Copperhead miscreants, says the N. Y. *Tribune*:

"Are natives of New England; graduates of the common schools and seminaries of the land; the daughters, and members of some of the most respectable families in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Each teacher, now employed in the Department of the South under the auspices of the Freedmen's Society, was required to furnish a certificate of character from the pastor of the parish to which she belongs, and to appear before the Auxiliary Committee for examination as to her character and qualifications. That Committee consist of the following gentlemen: Hon. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Prof. John W. Hindley, Rev. Nathan Brown Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Rev. Prof. Henry B. Smith, President, and Rev. Henry Blanchard. The schools to which reference is made are under the immediate supervision of the Rev. Mr. French, the Rev. Mr. Jones, and the Rev. Dr. Barrows. A number of the teachers are the wives, daughters, sisters and near relatives of the clergymen in charge of the schools. Not one single complaint in relation to the moral character of the teachers has ever been made to the Examining Board.

We agree with the New York *Tribune* that to seriously make such a charge against respectable ladies who are earnestly laboring to pour light into the dark minds of the victims of slavery, to teach them to read, write and think and fit them for the enjoyment of freedom, and to give the lie to the publicity of the foregoing circular, reveals a depth of baseness that we had supposed that even Copperheadism could not reach.

In addition to the above, the Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *World*, a supporter of that sheet while it has been behind the circulating fund list, writes that the foregoing statement is without the substance of truth. The *second Times* has circulated the slander. It will never contradict it.

Obituary.

Dr. Franklin Bache, the oldest great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and a distinguished member of the Medical profession, died in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, aged 76 years. In 1818 he entered the army as Surgeon's mate, and the following year was appointed a full surgeon, a position he occupied for two years, when he resigned and commenced a private practice in Philadelphia. From 1824 to 1836 he was physician to the Walnut street prison; from 1836 to 1839 he was professor of chemistry in the Franklin Institute; from 1839 to 1849 physician to the Eastern Penitentiary; from 1821 to 1841 professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and in 1841 he was appointed a professor of chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College, which office he held at the time of his death.

During his long career he made numerous valuable additions to the particular branch of science of which he was such an able exponent, the principal of which were the "Dispensatory of the United States," published by Dr. Coxe and Dr. Wood and himself, the first edition of which was issued in 1833. He was also a member of the Publishing Committee of the United States Pharmacopœia. Prof. Bache was a brother of Alexander Dallas Bache, also a descendant of Benjamin Franklin, and Hartman Bache, also a descendant of Franklin, and a first cousin of Prof. A. Dallas Bache, of the Coast Survey. His leaves one daughter and four sons, three of whom are in the Government service.

The Toledo *Blade* announces the death of Hon. James Gamble, member of the Board of Public Works in Columbus, O.

—Eben Mortage, the well known meteorologist, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday evening last. He was born in Concord, Mass., in 1794. From his earliest childhood, it was said, Mr. Mortage exhibited a taste for scientific pursuits, and devoted his attention more particularly to meteorological research.

—His records of the latter branch of his studies are intact, and extend even to the day of his death. He originated the idea, founded upon his own private observations, of cycles of atmospheric phenomina, which he advanced in public prints with considerable enthusiasm. He attained extended notoriety in this respect, not only in this country but in Europe, and received many evidences of the correctness of his theory from scientific men abroad. He attained considerable notoriety as a casual examiner of meteorological facts, and was frequently called before the Courts to decide disputed points.

—It is stated that Chief Justice Taney is about to take his place upon the bench again, having so far recovered his health as to be able to transact business. We hope not. We are very glad that the venerable gentleman has so far recovered as to be able to participate in the affairs of life, and hope he may fully recover, and be permitted to see beyond the limits of his hundredth year. But he has been long enough upon the bench. His decisions were never any too sound, especially such as affected State interests; and his paralysis, which now deprives him of the use of his lower limbs, can hardly leave his intellect wholly clear. Let him retire, and have the peace and quiet which his extreme age and feeble condition call for.

But we are told the Chief Justice is poor, and depends, with a daughter, upon his salary for a livelihood; and that this is the real reason why he does not resign. Such a reason ought not to affect him. If it be true let Congress provide for him. It surely can not be more improper to retire him upon half pay than to keep him on full pay, when one who has not, perhaps, rendered half his service. His remaining years cannot be many, nor the sum large required to provide for them. It would neither be humane nor becoming to allow him to suffer in his extreme age after so long a period of labor; but we hope to be saved from his legal administration, even though he has preserved his faculties better than most men at his time of life.

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—P. Metcalf, the Union candidate for Mayor of Erie, Pa., was elected on the 18th inst., by 366 majority.

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Belknap	1,980	2,149	1,640	2,004	1,640	2,004
Carroll	1,660	1,794	1,526	1,794	1,526	1,794
Merrimac	4,642	4,656	3,917	4,468	3,917	4,468
Hillsboro	5,760	5,945	5,026	5,956	5,026	5,956
Sullivan	2,477	1,966	2,264	2,000	2,264	2,000
Cheshire	3,000	3,000	2,700	3,000	2,700	3,000
Coos	1,369	1,467	1,004	1,539	1,004	1,539
Total	27,055	31,313	27,709	29,853	28,653	4,973

1864—Gilmore over Harrington, 5,740; over all, 767.

1863—Eastman over Gilmore, 2,792; Gilmore and Harriman together over Eastman, 974.

It is supposed that the Sixth Union Councilor is elected. Four of the five surely are. The Senate stands nine Union to three Democratic. The House stands two hundred and five Union to one hundred and eight, with three or four to be heard from.

—The *True Flag*, a new Union paper started at Louisiana, Pike county, the home of Senator Henderson, to which he has just been making a visit, thus alludes to a speech made by that Senator at that place on the 19th instant:

Henderson, Lovejoy and Anderson made speeches last Saturday evening at the hall. Senator Henderson took decided grounds for a new Convention, and declared himself in favor of immediate emancipation. He ridiculed the idea that Willard P. Hall, Thos. H. Allin, Joe Laurance, and others, who have recently signed a call for a Convention of this State to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention were elected to defend it; but it will become a question of grave importance with the people, and perhaps would suggest Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, not that the Convention will be controlled by further their own political ends. He thought they would be kicked out of the Baltimore Convention. Hon. Geo. Koerner, who came to Chicago and ask for admission into the Copperhead Convention. Senator Henderson took a decided radical position, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded.

—The Republican State Convention of Michigan meets at Detroit on the 18th of May.

Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut, has contributed all of his salary for the last eighteen months to the State fund, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

—An amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania allowing soldiers to vote, was reported in the Senate a few days since. Every Union Senator voted for it, the Democratic Senators voted in the negative, five dodged, and one voted with the Union men.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading democratic paper of Ohio, denounces the notion of selecting an army officer as a democratic candidate for the Presidency, on the ground that the party is a "peace party," and the nomination of a military candidate would be a forfeiture of principle and consistency.

—Gen. Cox is said to be an aspirant for the nomination of Vice President on the Copperhead ticket.

—The New York *Tribune* speaks of the Detroit *Free Press* as "one of the most malignant and thoroughly traitorous journals in all the west."

—Among the most prominently spoken of Copperhead candidates for Governor of Indiana, are Graham F. Fitch, Colonel Slack, Thomas Dowling, Dr. Allen, and Colonel Dunham.

—The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says that Miss Emma Webb is understood to have withdrawn her intention of slightly refuting Miss Dickinson's argument at 25 cents admission, and intends resuming the theatrical performance as being more lucrative.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* represents that a delegation of prominent Democrats from Hamilton, Ohio, paid a visit to Vallandigham recently, and were also to attend the Ohio Democratic State Convention.

—The Catholic *Telegraph*, referring to the Presidential question, says it has no choice between Lincoln and Fremont, and remarks, "Wherever receive the majority of the Union party we will support. We hope he may be a great man. We will have the welfare of the country at least more than the welfare of any individual."

—Senator providing for an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, have passed the Maine Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1864.

THE POTOMAC ARMY—ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS—MARINE ON THE DIVISCUVIA.

Since Friday last, there have been rumors from the front, of rebel cavalry raids, and in fact of a forward movement of the entire rebel army. These have produced no uneasy feeling here and in the army, proving either that the position of the latter is A bad one, and its morale not what it ought to be, or that the rebel cavalry exist only in rumors. On Friday all the sutlers of Culpepper had all their goods piled up ready to leave, and troops were under arms, with camp equipage packed up, tents struck, the wagon teams harnessed, and everything ready for a forward movement—or, on the contrary, for a rapid retreat towards the city. It was said that the rebels had commenced another of their flank movements up the Shenandoah Valley, and that every next hour might find them pouring down upon the right flank of the army, through Thoroughfare or upon its communications, through Manassas Gap.

What gave more color to this idea was that Lee had turned the note which had frightened his troops during the winter between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, and had consequently inaugurated the spring campaign, probably with the aid of those vigorous movements which have been heretofore noted for the startling celerity with which a particular rebel corps has been flung upon some exposed portion of our line. Hourly cavalry scrimmages appeared as massed at Charlottesville on the right, and Fredericksburg, on the left of our line, waiting for a raid on two fronts, or for one raid and a feint. The most probable conclusion is that the division at Charlottesville is destined for the Shenandoah Valley, in the fact that our army is at this moment prepared to retreat, and only waiting for an advance of the enemy to do so, finds itself in a very equipped with eight days' rations, proves the insecurity of his route for an army destined for Richmond. The "cover" behind which the enemy may at any moment fall upon its flank and cut off its communications.

Should the rebels move up the Shenandoah Valley, towards Maryland, and thence to Washington, the movement of Lee, who has not, perhaps, rendered half his service. His remaining years cannot be many, nor the sum large required to provide for them. It would neither be humane nor becoming to allow him to suffer in his extreme age after so long a period of labor; but we hope to be saved from his legal administration, even though he has preserved his faculties better than most men at his time of life.

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Hillsboro	5,760	5,945	5,026	5,956	5,026	5,956
Sullivan	2,477	1,966	2,264	2,000	2,264	2,000
Cheshire	3,000	3,000	2,700	3,000	2,700	3,000
Coos	1,369	1,467	1,004	1,539	1,004	1,539
Total	27,055	31,313	27,709	29,853	28,653	4,973

1864—Gilmore over Harrington, 5,740; over all, 767.

1863—Eastman over Gilmore, 2,792; Gilmore and Harriman together over Eastman, 974.

It is supposed that the Sixth Union Councilor is elected. Four of the five surely are. The Senate stands nine Union to three Democratic. The House stands two hundred and five Union to one hundred and eight, with three or four to be heard from.

—The *True Flag*, a new Union paper started at Louisiana, Pike county, the home of Senator Henderson, to which he has just been making a visit, thus alludes to a speech made by that Senator at that place on the 19th instant:

Henderson, Lovejoy and Anderson made speeches last Saturday evening at the hall. Senator Henderson took decided grounds for a new Convention, and declared himself in favor of immediate emancipation. He ridiculed the idea that Willard P. Hall, Thos. H. Allin, Joe Laurance, and others, who have recently signed a call for a Convention of this State to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention were elected to defend it; but it will become a question of grave importance with the people, and perhaps would suggest Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, not that the Convention will be controlled by further their own political ends. He thought they would be kicked out of the Baltimore Convention. Hon. Geo. Koerner, who came to Chicago and ask for admission into the Copperhead Convention. Senator Henderson took a decided radical position, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded.

—The Republican State Convention of Michigan meets at Detroit on the 18th of May.

Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut, has contributed all of his salary for the last eighteen months to the State fund, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

—An amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania allowing soldiers to vote, was reported in the Senate a few days since. Every Union Senator voted for it, the Democratic Senators voted in the negative, five dodged, and one voted with the Union men.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading democratic paper of Ohio, denounces the notion of selecting an army officer as a democratic candidate for the Presidency, on the ground that the party is a "peace party," and the nomination of a military candidate would be a forfeiture of principle and consistency.

—Gen. Cox is said to be an aspirant for the nomination of Vice President on the Copperhead ticket.

—The New York *Tribune* speaks of the Detroit *Free Press* as "one of the most malignant and thoroughly traitorous journals in all the west."

—Among the most prominently spoken of Copperhead candidates for Governor of Indiana, are Graham F. Fitch, Colonel Slack, Thomas Dowling, Dr. Allen, and Colonel Dunham.

—The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says that Miss Emma Webb is understood to have withdrawn her intention of slightly refuting Miss Dickinson's argument at 25 cents admission, and intends resuming the theatrical performance as being more lucrative.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* represents that a delegation of prominent Democrats from Hamilton, Ohio, paid a visit to Vallandigham recently, and were also to attend the Ohio Democratic State Convention.

—The Catholic *Telegraph*, referring to the Presidential question, says it has no choice between Lincoln and Fremont, and remarks, "Wherever receive the majority of the Union party we will support. We hope he may be a great man. We will have the welfare of the country at least more than the welfare of any individual."

—Senator providing for an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, have passed the Maine Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1864.

THE POTOMAC ARMY—ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS—MARINE ON THE DIVISCUVIA.

Since Friday last, there have been rumors from the front, of rebel cavalry raids, and in fact of a forward movement of the entire rebel army. These have produced no uneasy feeling here and in the army, proving either that the position of the latter is A bad one, and its morale not what it ought to be, or that the rebel cavalry exist only in

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE MITTENS.

Expense of R. E. C.'s and their Plan of Organization.

It is now about two months since the Richmond Examiner, with its usual impudent assurance, put the finishing touches to the fabric of lies which it had been weaving for the edification of the Southern people, and announced the completion of the Confederate Mitten. Since that time the Examiner has been unceasing in its efforts to keep the public mind fully informed of the progress of the work, and to excite the popular enthusiasm to the highest pitch. Every day has been filled with glowing descriptions of the Mitten, and with the most extravagant laudations of its merits. Every day has been filled with the most extravagant laudations of its merits. Every day has been filled with the most extravagant laudations of its merits. Every day has been filled

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The circulation and influence of the CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE were never so great as at this time. Its columns have been filled with the latest and most important news of the war, and with the discussion of the great political questions now pending before the people of the United States, which will be continued up to the 1st of December, 1864, and the subscription will be at the rate of 50 cents per annum. Persons wishing to subscribe will please forward the money at once, and address

TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS the objects of that portion of the people of the United States who are now engaged in suppressing the Insurrection, and preserving the Integrity of the United States, are worthy and commendable; and

WHEREAS the constantly increasing responsibilities of the Presidential office, and the great labor involved in the proper performance of its duties, require that the President should be informed in a prescribed manner, and through the period of his official service, of the military and naval operations of the war, and of the measures which are proposed for the speedy and successful termination of the same; and

WHEREAS the Constitution has imposed upon the President the duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, and has made him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and has invested him with the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to provide for the general welfare of the United States; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to provide for the admission of States into the Union, and for the government of the territories, and of all other property belonging to the United States; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, to protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or the Executive against domestic violence; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to propose amendments to the Constitution, which amendments, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, shall become valid to all intents and purposes as parts of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to admit new States into this Union; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in the Constitution is to be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to admit new States into this Union; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, to protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or the Executive against domestic violence; and

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has, by the Constitution, the power to propose amendments to the Constitution, which amendments, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, shall become valid to all intents and purposes as parts of the Constitution

EASTMAN '11.